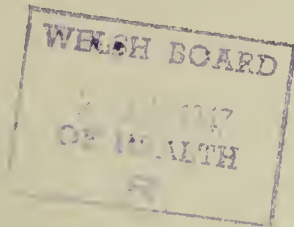


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BRLCON BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

for the year 1946.

Officials.

Medical Officer of Health...T.C.R.George.

M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector..Mr.S.Jinks.

Sanitary Inspector's Certificate
of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's
Examination Joint Board; Meat and Other Foods Certificate of
the Royal Sanitary Institute; Testamur of the Cardiff Technical
College.



BRECON BOROUGH COUNCIL.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1946.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report on the sanitary conditions and the state of the public health in the Borough of Brecon for the year 1946.

The arrangement of the report is in accordance with the directions contained in Circular 28/46 (Wales) issued by the Welsh Board of Health.

Section 1. General and Vital Statistics.

Statistical Summary for the year 1946.

Area.....2868 acres.
Population (Census, 1931)..... 5332.
Population (estimated at Midsummer, 1946.)..... 4629.
Number of inhabited houses.....1500.

Live Births-	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Pop.
Legitimate.	50.	53.	103.	22.03
Illegitimate.	1.	2.	3.	0.77.
	<u>51.</u>	<u>55.</u>	<u>106.</u>	<u>22.8.</u>
Still Births.	2.	2.	4.	0.86.
Deaths from all causes.	41.	37.	78.	16.8.

Maternal Deaths.- Nil.

Deaths under 1 year.-

All infants.....4. Rate per 1000 live births....37.

Legitimate infants..4.

Deaths from special causes.-

Infectious disease.....Nil.

Tuberculosis of respiratory system..5.

Other tuberculous disease.....Nil.

Cancer.....14.

AREA.

The Borough of Brecon, which has an area of 2868 acres, is a County Town of a shire of its own name, containing the County Offices of various government departments. The town consists of the parishes of St. John's and St. Mary's on the north side of the river Usk, these parishes being divided by the Honddu stream; and of the parish of St. David's known as St. David's Within and also, more familiarly as Llanfaes, which lies south of the river Usk and eastward of the confluence of the Tarell stream with that river. The two parts of the town are connected by an ancient stone bridge over the Usk.

The town is agricultural in nature and farming is the predominant occupation in the surrounding districts.

POPULATION. Census 1931.....5332.

1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
5130.	5498.	5877.	5431.	5149.	4926.	4618.	4629.

The above figures are the Registrar General's estimated figures for the various years and apply only to the civilian population. It would appear that the population has dropped considerably since the last census was taken but the figure for the year under review-(4629)-shows a slight increase over the preceding year-(4618).

The number of inhabited houses in the district was 1500, giving an average number of 3.09 persons per house.

BIRTHS.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate.</u>
1938.....				10.7.
1939.....				19.2.
1940.....	56.....	52.....	108.....	19.7.
1941.....	47.....	44.....	91.....	17.2.
1942.....	55.....	49.....	104.....	19.1.
1943.....	42.....	49.....	91.....	17.6.
1944.....	51.....	41.....	92.....	18.7.
1945.....	39.....	34.....	73.....	15.8.
1946.....	51.....	55.....	106.....	22.8.
England & Wales, 1946.....				19.1.

It will be observed that the birthrate for the year under review was higher than the average for the whole of England and Wales and, indeed, was the highest recorded for many years.

DEATHS.

After taking into account the outwardly and inwardly transferable deaths the net number of deaths registered amongst residents of the Borough is shown in the following table;

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate.</u>
1938.....				11.4.
1939.....				16.0.
1940.....	44.....	46.....	90.....	16.3.
1941.....	31.....	40.....	71.....	12.0.
1942.....	39.....	29.....	68.....	12.5.
1943.....	25.....	33.....	58.....	11.2.
1944.....	35.....	42.....	77.....	15.4.
1945.....	39.....	37.....	76.....	16.2.
1946.....	41.....	37.....	78.....	16.8.
England & Wales, 1946.....				11.5.

The deathrate for 1946 was therefore higher than the average for the whole of England and Wales.

STILL BIRTHS.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate.</u>
1938.....				0.7.
1939.....				0.7.
1940.....	2.....	0.....	2.....	0.3.
1941.....	0.....	2.....	2.....	0.3.
1942.....	2.....	0.....	2.....	0.3.
1943.....	0.....	5.....	5.....	0.9.
1944.....	1.....	1.....	2.....	0.4.
1945.....	1.....	1.....	2.....	0.4.
1946.....	2.....	2.....	4.....	0.86.
England & Wales, 1946.....				0.53.

The stillbirth rate was higher than the average for the whole of England and Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

This is the number of deaths occurring in children of under one year of age. The rate is calculated per 1000 live births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate.</u>
1938.....				90.9.
1939.....				30.3.
1940.....	2.....	3.....	5.....	46.
1941.....	3.....	2.....	5.....	55.
1942.....	1.....	0.....	1.....	9.6.
1943.....	1.....	0.....	1.....	10.9.
1944.....	6.....	1.....	7.....	76.
1945.....	2.....	1.....	3.....	41.
1946.....	3.....	1.....	4.....	37.
England & Wales 1946.....				43.

The infantile mortality rate for 1946 is lower than the average for the whole of England and Wales.

Analysis of Causes of Deaths.

Males..41. Females..37.

Cause.

Males.. Females.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	3.....	2.....
Cancer stomach.....	1.....	4.....
Cancer Breast.....	0.....	1.....
Cancer of other sites.....	5.....	3.....
Diabetes.....	1.....	1.....
Intracranial Vascular lesions.....	2.....	5.....
Heart disease.....	14.....	9.....
Other circulatory diseases.....	1.....	3.....
Bronchitis.....	1.....	0.....
Pneumonia.....	1.....	0.....
Other respiratory disease.....	2.....	0.....
Diarrhoea under 2 years.....	1.....	0.....
Appendicitis.....	0.....	1.....
Other digestive disease.....	2.....	1.....
Nephritis.....	2.....	4.....
Congenital malformation, Birth injuries.....	2.....	2.....
Road traffic accidents.....	1.....	0.....
Other violent causes.....	1.....	0.....
All other causes.....	1.....	1.....

The deaths are classified under the headings given in the new Abridged List of Causes.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis and cancer in recent years.

	<u>Cancer.</u>	<u>Tuberculosis.</u>
1939.....	9.....	1.....
1940.....	12.....	9.....
1941.....	9.....	7.....
1942.....	13.....	4.....
1943.....	6.....	1.....
1944.....	15.....	2.....
1945.....	9.....	3.....
1946.....	14.....	5.....

ILLEGITIMACY.

The number of illegitimate births registered as belonging to Borough residents during 1946 amounted to 3. ()

NATURAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths during the year which could be attributed to childbirth.

SECTION 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Public Health Officers. There was no change in the public health officers of the Council during the year. Mr.S.Jinks remained as your Sanitary Inspector.

Laboratory Facilities. During the year laboratory facilities were available at Cardiff, Newport, Carmarthen, Swansea, Aberystwyth and Brecon. All water samples were sent to the Public Analyst for the County at Carmarthen whilst any investigation required in the control of infectious disease was performed by the Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff. All the milk sampling was performed by the National Milk Testing and Advisory Laboratory at Brecon whilst the Brecon War Memorial Hospital made use of the Beck Laboratory, Swansea. The Aberystwyth laboratory was used for the examination of milk for the presence of tuberculosis.

Ambulance Facilities. There was no change in the arrangements existing for the conveyance of sick persons in the district. Motor ambulances are maintained by Merthyr Borough which convey patients suffering from infectious disease to Merthyr Isolation Hospital. The St. John's Ambulance Association meet the need of the other patients requiring removal to hospital.

Home Nursing. The arrangements made by various district nursing associations render the services of a trained nurse available for any family in the district on payment of a small contribution. Such provision deserves every encouragement and support.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, administered by the County Council, are held regularly at the Watton Chapel Schoolroom. Ante-natal clinics and facilities for the treatment of minor ailments, dental and eye defects, orthopaedic defects are available at the County Health Offices. These are also administered by the County Council.

In addition clinics are held by me at the County Health Offices, in the morning of each 4th Friday in the month, for the immunisation of children against diphtheria.

Hospitals. The hospital needs of the residents of the Borough, for all diseases apart from infectious disease, are provided by the Brecon War Memorial Hospital. This is a small but excellent voluntary hospital where the patients are treated very well by local general practitioners. A staff of visiting consultants is also available.

The arrangements for the treatment of infectious disease remains the same as in previous years. Merthyr Borough Council treat the patients from the Borough suffering from infectious disease and these are conveyed to Merthyr in ambulances

maintained by Morthyr Borough Council. These arrangements are proving extremely satisfactory.

During the year the old Borough infectious diseases hospital, which had accommodation for 11 patients, was converted into a hostel for the use by German prisoners of war who were employed in agricultural duties.

For the treatment of cases of smallpox arrangements have been made by the County Council with Aberdare for beds at the Fedw Hir Hospital.

Disinfection. In the main the methods used for any disinfection required have been fumigation and spraying. A modern steam disinfector would be of great use to the district. Occasional use is made of the steam disinfecting apparatus at the Public Institution and the Barracks.

SECTION 3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These services are administered by the County Council and include clinics for maternity and child welfare, dental treatment, orthopaedic treatment, visual defects and expectant mothers. Provision is also made for free and cheap rate milk and medicinal foods. The supervision of midwives, child life protection and the care of premature and illegitimate infants is also the responsibility of the County Council.

SECTION 4. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water Supply. The Brecon Borough water supply is taken from a stream which originates on the Brecon Beacons. It is then conveyed to a large open storage reservoir and then through slow sand filters to small clear water chambers. After this the water is chlorinated.

Throughout the year the water was fairly adequate as regards quantity although some difficulty is experienced in supplying the upper reaches of the Borough. In November, owing to the blockage of the inlet by fallen leaves and the subsequent fall in level of the reservoir, it was found necessary to curtail the supply for a few days.

During the year six samples of water were examined bacteriologically. The results indicated that, whilst the final water after chlorination and as consumed in the Borough could be classified as excellent, the water before treatment and after sand filtration could only be regarded as unsatisfactory. The cause of this is undoubtedly the smallness of the sand filters which, in my opinion, are inadequate both as regards total area and depth of sand.

No chemical examination of the water was made. There was no evidence of any plumbo-solvent action by the water. All the houses in the Borough, with the exception of 17 of these on the extreme borders, have a tapped supply to the house. The 17 others have their own private supplies.

The Borough Council has under consideration a new scheme for the supply of water to the town. This involves the building of a large reservoir at a higher level and the treatment of this water by a battery of high pressure filters.

This new water scheme would be a great benefit to the town which could then be developed as a holiday and residential centre. It would also provide the town with an adequate supply of wholesome water without having to rely upon chlorination which is not altogether a safe process.

Drainage and Sewerage. The sewage in the Borough is treated by means of intermittent downward filtration and the effluent finally passes into the river Usk. A considerable amount of work was during the year in overhauling the filter beds. All the under drains were inspected and cleared where necessary. Three new manholes were constructed on the main sewer from the tanks to the filter beds to facilitate rodding.

As a result of this a sample of effluent was reported upon as being satisfactory in that it complied with the general standard for effluents recommended by the 8th report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

The number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector in connection with drainage work.....44.

Closet Accommodation. The number of houses within the Borough unconnected with the sewerage system was 31.

Number of notices served for the provision of W.C.....1.

Number of notices complied with.....1.

Public Cleansing. There was no change in the methods adopted for the weekly collection and disposal of house refuse, this work being done by the Council employees under the supervision of your Surveyor.

The refuse is disposed of by tipping, the use of the incinerator being discontinued.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area. The sanitary inspection of the area was undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. Jinks. At this juncture I must state that I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector for the figures and details of his work contained in this report. This information has proved most useful in the preparation of this report.

The following summary gives information relating to the work of the sanitary inspector during the year.

Nuisances.

Number of complaints received.....154.

Number of complaints investigated.....154.

Number of premises inspected.....297.

Number of premises revisited.....275.

Number of Preliminary Notices served.....159.

for (a) Structural defects.....102.

(b) Sanitary defects..... 55.

(c) Foul conditions..... 2.

Number of Statutory Notices served..... 47.

Result of notices served

Number completed.....123.

Number in hand of builder..... 36.

Number and Type of nuisance abated by service of notice.

Dampness-36; Defective eaves troughing and downspouts-19; Defective internal plastering-20; Defective roofs-17; Defective floors-13; Defective windows-7; Defective W.C. pans and cisterns-30; Defective fireplaces and ovens-7; Defective drains-29; Defective doors-4; Defective stairs-3;.

There has been great difficulty during the year in carrying out repairs owing to the limited supply of building materials. At present repair work is mainly of a "patching" nature and it is hoped that a greater supply of material will soon be available for the repair of domestic property to prevent decent property deteriorating.

Houses let in lodgings. It is not considered that any of the houses in the district are of such a nature as to require control under byelaws made under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades in the district.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of common lodging houses registered in the district remained the same as in the previous year, namely one. The premises was visited on 18 occasions by the sanitary inspector and, generally speaking, it was found to be conducted satisfactorily.

Licensed Premises.

Number of licensed premises.....27.
Number of visits to such premises....90.
Number of notices served.....25.

The Council considered a report of the sanitary inspector on the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities of all licensed premises and resolved that

1. All licensed premises should be provided with separate male and female sanitary conveniences.
2. Female conveniences should, wherever possible, be placed indoors.
3. All urinals should be provided with automatic flushing cisterns.
4. All bars to be provided with proper sinks and supplied with hot and cold water.

The above resolutions and a copy of the sanitary inspector's report were forwarded to the Borough Licensing Justices.

Details of position at time of the report and at the end of year.

Jan. 1946. End 1946.

Number of premises with separate sanitary accommodation.....	5.....	11.
Number of premises without separate sanitary accommodation.....	22.....	11.
Number of premises with proper washing facilities.....	7.....	13.
Number of premises without proper washing facilities.....	20.....	14
Number of premises where improvements were in the hands of builders or architects.....	0.....	9.

Shops.

The number of shops in the district.....145.
Number of inspections made by sanitary inspector.....202.
Number of notices served.....4.

A prosecution was instituted against an owner of a shop for failure to provide suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation when a conviction was recorded.

Factories.

The number of factories on the register.....75.
 Number of inspections made.....57.
 Number of notices served.....2.
 Number of these notices complied with.....2.
 Number of certificates of adequate means of
 escape in case of fire.....4.

Camping Sites. There is one recognised camping site in the district which is mainly used during the statutory fairs of May and November. One licence was issued under Sect. 269..

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Steps taken to combat infestation.

Any premises found as a result of inspection or complaint to be infested with bed bugs or other vermin is treated with D.D.T. preparations which have been found to be very successful.

Number of premises inspected.....28.
 Number of premises disinfested.....27.

Rodent Control. One full time rodent operator is employed who works under the supervision of the sanitary inspector. Mr. G. J. Price left the service of the authority on Sept. 7th and was replaced by Mr. R. I. Pritchard on Sept. 23rd. For the first half of the year the charges for treatment were fifteen shillings per business premises and seven shillings and sixpence per domestic premises. In July, 1946, however, the Council adopted the Ministry of Food scheme as outlined in Circular N.S. 12 whereby private dwellings are treated free of charge and the expenses so incurred are borne in the proportion of 60% by the Ministry of Food and 40% by the Council.

Summary of inspections and treatment.

Number of premises inspected.....1131.
 Number of premises found infested.....224.
 Number of premises treated (excluding retreatments)....93.
 Estimated number of rats killed during the year.....4544.
 Estimated number of rats killed since commencement.....6321.

Details of treatment.Number of infestations treated.

	<u>Reservoir.</u>	<u>Major.</u>	<u>Minor.</u>
Trade premises.....	nil.....	13.....	33.
Private dwellings.....	nil.....	5.....	39.
Municipal property.....	nil.....	2.....	1.
Number of retreatments.....	nil.....	38.....	48.
Estimated kill.....	nil.....	2261....	336.
Total bodies recovered.....	nil.....	369.....	45.
Number of infestations cleared.....	nil.....	7.....	67.
Number reduced to major.....	nil.		
Number reduced to minor.....	nil.....	12.....	0.
Number of minor infestations left of retreatment.....			18.

Sewer Treatment. During the year the first two initial treatments and the first maintenance treatment have been carried out. Details of the sewer treatments are given below;

	<u>First and Second</u>	<u>Maintenance</u>
	<u>Treatment.</u>	<u>Treatment.</u>
Number of manholes.....	160.....	160.
Number of manholes baited.....	140.....	138.
Total prebait takes.....	96.....	71.
No prebait takes.....	44.....	67.
Total poison takes.....	111.....	60.
No poison takes.....	29.....	78.
Number of bodies found.....	10.....	nil.
Estimated kill.....	1827.....	120.
Number of trays used.....	48.....	39.

Legal Proceedings. Details of the legal proceedings undertaken by the Council during the year are to be found under shops and knackers yards.

SECTION 5. HOUSING.

There was no appreciable difference in the housing conditions in the district during the year. Owing to the complete cessation of building operations during the war years the housing situation was acute. The Council had under construction 64 houses but at the end of the year, owing to the grave shortage of building materials and labour, none of these were near completion. Eight houses had been completed during the year by private enterprise and a further 8 were under construction. It is to be hoped that labour conditions and the supply of materials will show some improvement during the coming year so that this pressing need in the Borough may be alleviated. At the end of the year approximately 200 applications had been received for the new Council houses and it is anticipated that many more would be received before the final allocation.

Number of house to house inspections made.....133.

SECTION 6. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

Number of registered cowkeepers during the year.....9.
 Number of wholesale producers.....4.
 Number of producer retailers.....5.
 Number of retailers only.....1.
 Number of retailers from surrounding district.....3.
 Number of new registrations in the year.....2.

Milk (Special Designation) Orders.

1. Tuberculin Tested Milk

Number of producer retailers in Borough.....1.

2. Accredited Milk.

Number of producer retailers in Borough.....1

Number of wholesale producers in Borough.....1.

3. Pastourised Milk.

Number of retailers only in Borough.....1.

Record of Inspections and Milk Testing.

Number of inspections to cowsheds and dairies.....68.
 Number of notices served.....20.
 Number of premises where major alterations were carried out.....2.

Milk sampling in the Borough is carried out under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme. Under this scheme an attempt is made by the sanitary inspector to reach retailer's milk every two weeks. Wholesale milk is tested at the creameries. The laboratory functioning under this scheme is situated at Brecon. Under this scheme milk is graded into the following categories:

- Category A.....Good keeping quality milk.
- Category B.....Doubtful keeping quality milk.
- Category C.....Poor keeping quality milk.

Number of samples taken.

Retailers (By sanitary inspector)..201..98% of possible.
Wholesalers (at creameries).....77...80% of possible.

Result of samples

	<u>Retailers.</u>		<u>Wholesalers.</u>	
	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
Samples in Category A...	160.	79.6.	60.	77.9.
Samples in Category B... 28.		13.9.	12.	15.8.
Samples in Category C... 13.		6.4.	5.	6.3.

Details of results.

1. Retailers & Producers Results.				2. Monthly Percentage Results.				
<u>Retailers.</u>	<u>Category %.</u>			<u>Month.</u>	<u>Temp.</u>	<u>Category %</u>		
	A.	B.	C.			A.	B.	C.
1.	80.	20.		Jan.R.	36.	93.7.	6.3.	
2.	80.	12.	8.	P.		100.		
3.	80.	12.	8.	Feb.R.	47.	87.5.	6.25.	6.25.
4.	68.	24.	8.	P.		50.	25.	25.
5.	96.		4.	Mar.R.	36.	75.	25.	
6.	69.6.	17.	13.4.	P.		50.	50.	
7.	76.	16.	8.	Apr.R.	54.	88.3.	11.7.	
8.	92.	4.	4.	P.		75.	25.	
.....				May.R.	52.	88.9.	7.4.	3.7.
Key.				P.		100.		
R.....Retailers.				JuneR.	54.	56.25.	18.75.	25.
P.....Producers.				P.		100.		
Temp...Average mean temperature				Jul.R.	60.	25.	43.75.	31.25.
.....of testing of retail milk.				P.		62.5.	12.5.	25.
				Aug.R.	57.	66.7.	26.6.	6.7.
				P.		57.14.	28.56.	14.3.
<u>Producers.</u>				Sep.R.	55.	81.25.	15.5.	6.25.
1.	90.9.	4.55.	4.55.	P.		87.5.		12.5.
2.	55.	30.	15.	Oct.R.	54.	86.7.	13.3.	
3.	84.2.	15.8.		P.		87.5.	15.5.	
4.	81.2.	12.5.	6.3.	Nov.R.	45.	100.		
				P.		80.	20.	
				Dec.R.	42.	100.		
				P.		100.		

It will be noted from the above how dependent the keeping quality of the milk is upon the mean average temperature.
Sampling for the presence of tuberculosis.

The Council decided that all milk produced in the Borough should be tested for the presence of tuberculosis at least once a year. Two samples were taken and both proved negative for tuberculosis.

Meat. The Ministry of Food Slaughtering point and the Wholesale Meat Supply Association Depot are situated at the Brecon Borough slaughterhouse. Meat from this point is supplied to the districts of the Borough Council, Hay U.D.C., Hay R.D.C. and Brecon R.D.C.

Number of visits made to slaughterhouse by sanitary inspector..450.

<u>a. Meat condemned.</u>	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Other animals.</u>
---------------------------	----------------	-----------------------

Tuberculosis.....	7013 lbs.	243 lbs.
Other diseases.....	9696 lbs.	5055 lbs.

<u>b. Other foods condemned.</u>	Number of tins	605.
	Number of pounds.....	1935.

c. Carcasses inspected and Carcasses condemned.

	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Number killed and inspected.	529.	1032.	10398.	46.

Reason for condemnation.

1. Diseases other than T.B.

a. Whole carcasses condemned.	19.	7.	38.	5.
b. Part carcasses condemned.	17.	4.	27.	1
c. Percentage of carcasses condemned.....	6.9.	1.06.	0.62.	13.

2. Tuberculosis only.

a. Whole carcasses condemned.	11.	2.
b. Part carcasses condemned.	17.	0.
c. Percentage of carcasses condemned.....	5.3.	0.19.

d. Casualties killed and inspected.

	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Number killed.....	90.	25.	300.	33.
Percentage of total killing.....	17.	2.4.	2.9.	71.8.
Whole carcasses condemned.....	14.	4.	35.	5.
Part carcasses condemned.....	12.	3.	17.	1.
Percentage of carcasses condemned.	28.8.	28.	17.3.	18.2.

The casualty figures indicate that

1. It is important to have a centralised slaughterhouse in a producing area for a good percentage of sound meat for the general public is saved by the quick slaughter of casualties.

2. The higher percentage of condemnation indicates the need for keen inspection.

Detailed Causes for condemnation other than tuberculosis.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Animals wholly or partly condemned.</u>
-----------------	--

	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Emaciation.	7.	2.	9.	
Actinomycosis.	5.			
Abscess.	5.	1.		

	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Dropsical and fevered.	6.		22.	
Broken bones and bruising.	10.	4.	11.	1.
Septic metritis.	1.			
Uræmia.	1.			
Moribund.	1.		20.	1.
Immaturity.		1.		
Septicaemia.		1.		4.
Joint Ill.		2.		
Melanosis.			2.	
Jaundice.			1.	

Condemnation of offal. 2,300 lbs of offal were condemned owing to liver fluke or hydatid cysts.

Approximately 80% of the condemnation was due to liver fluke infestation.

In connection with the slaughterhouse the Council's attention was drawn to the following defects;

- a.No permanent hot water and washing facilities.
- b.No condemned meat room.
- c.No rest room facilities for the staff.

I am glad to report that the above have now been provided.

Slaughter of Animals Act.1933. The Council resolved that licences should be renewed every three years.

Number of renewals of slaughtermens' licences.....24.

Knackers Yard. A prosecution was instituted against the occupier of one premises for using such premises without a licence.The case was dismissed as it was not proved that the premises was a knackers yard within the meaning of Sect 100 of the Act.

Other Foods.

Food Preparation Rooms (including bakehouses).

Number of bakehouses.....12.
 Number of new premises.....1.
 Number of inspections made.....80.
 Number of notices served.....6.

Ice Cream Premises.

Number of producer retailers.....9.
 Number of retailers only.....13.
 Number of new registrations in the year.....1.
 Number of inspections made.....46.
 Number of ice cream samples taken.....11.

Preserved Food Premises.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of sausages and preserved food.....9.
 Number of inspections made.....94.
 Number of notices served.....1.

Fish and Fried Fish Shops.

Number of fried fish shops.....3.
 Number of fish shops.....5.
 Number of inspections made.....50.

SECTION 7. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following number of cases of notifiable infectious disease were reported to me during the year:

4 cases of scarlet fever.
 6 cases of diphtheria.

One of the cases of scarlet fever and all the cases of diphtheria were removed to Northyr Isolation Hospital. Five of the cases of diphtheria occurred in children under 15 years of age and four of these had been immunised. No death was caused during the year from infectious disease.

The above figures refer to civilian cases only.

Number of cases investigated by sanitary inspector.....16.
 Number of revisits.....8.
 Number of disinfections including those required for tuberculosis.....23.

The above cases investigated included a number of small pox contacts.

Venereal Disease. The County Council has an agreement with the General and Lye Hospital, Swansea, for the treatment of these cases. The tracing of contacts and the following up of defaulters is the responsibility of the County Council.

Tuberculosis. The following details show the position as regards tuberculosis in recent years.

Number of cases on the register at commencement of year.....39.
 Number of fresh cases added during the year.....10.
 Number of cases removed as recovered.....0.
 Number of cases removed as left the district.....5.
 Number of deaths in year.....5.
 Number of cases left on register at the end of year.....39.

The number of notifications in recent years is shown below;

1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946.

9. 10. 14. 7. 12. 11. 12. 10.

The County Council is responsible for the allowances scheme.

Diphtheria Immunisation. During the year the monthly clinics held for the purpose of immunising children against diphtheria were continued. The place and date of these clinics were advertised in the local press and also parents were advised in the press that children should have a third injection when they reach school age. Continual efforts are being made by the County Council Health Visitors to get as many children as possible immunised. The response is on the whole satisfactory but the proportion of children attending for the third injection,

as mentioned above, should be considerably higher.

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1946.

Age at 31.12.46.	Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5-9.	10-15.
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Number immunised.	0.	34.	60.	69.	63.	104.	11.
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Number immunised during the year.	Under 5.	5-15.	Third Inj.
	68.	8.	22.

It must be pointed out that individual record cards for children have only been kept since 1st July, 1943, and therefore the above figures only show those children actually immunised by me since that date. I have no individual records of children immunised before that date.

The following figures show the extent of immunising in the under five year group at the end of the year.

Number of children born in 1942.....	104.
Number of these children immunised since July 1st, 1943.....	63.
Number of children born in 1943.....	91.
Number of these children since immunised by me.....	69.
Number of children born in 1944.....	92.
Number of these children since immunised by me.....	60.
Number of children born in 1945.....	73.
Number of these children since immunised by me.....	34.
Number of children born in 1946.....	106.
Number of these children since immunised by me.....	0.

As previously mentioned there were 6 cases of diphtheria in the Borough during the year of which 5 were under 15 years of age. No deaths were caused by this disease during the year.

In the preparation of this report I have endeavoured to deal briefly with all matters within my responsibility regarding public health and preventive medicine and I have included all the subjects specifically asked for by the Welsh Board of Health.

Yours faithfully,

T.C.R. George,

Medical Officer of Health.